

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
MULLINS C&D LANDFILL,
MARION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 430

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of an approximately 113 acre tract of land in the northeast portion of Marion County, near the city of Mullins, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist The Brigman Company in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The lot, which includes 35 acres of upland suitable for shovel testing and 78 acres of wetland, is to be used by the existing landfill to the west as an expansion of their facility. The 78 acres of wetland, however, will not be used in the expansion. The topography is flat with no distinct ridge tops.

The proposed undertaking will require the clearing of the tract, followed by construction of various infrastructure elements and ultimately excavation for disposal of refuse. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project area. For this study, an area of potential effect (APE) 1.0 mile around the tract was assumed.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology failed to identify any previously recorded sites.

The S.C. Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted for any previously recorded sites. No such sites were found in the project APE.

The archaeological survey of the lot incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals within the tract boundaries. All shovel test fill was

screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 108 shovel tests were excavated along 22 transect lines.

As a result of these investigations no sites were identified. This is likely due to the lack of any distinct ridge top and the abundance of very poorly drained soils on the property.

A survey of public roads within a 1.0 mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. No such sites were found.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Britt Feldner of the Brigman Company, Inc. in Conway, SC. The work was conducted to assist this company comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 113 acre tract proposed to be used for an extension of a landfill and recycling center located in northeast Marion County in the town of Mullins (Figure 1). The survey area is irregular in shape with the northeast portion bordering Red Bluff Road and the rest of the tract bordering forest (Figure 2).

The tract consists of approximately 78 acres of wetlands and 35 acres of uplands. The 78 acres of wetland will not be used by the landfill in the expansion. The survey encountered a mixed pine and hardwood forest and wetlands. The surrounding area still remains rural with little development occurring in the region.

The tract, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used for a landfill and recycling center. This work will require the clearing of the project area and construction of utilities needed for the endeavor. The creation of a landfill may produce long-term effects on the community, however the area has already been impacted by the existing landfill located just west of the current project tract.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Marion County.

We were requested by Mr. Britt Feldner of

the Brigman Company, Inc. to provide a technical and budgetary proposal for the survey on June 13, 2005. A proposal was sent on June 15. This proposal was accepted and work began on August 12, 2005.

Initial background investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology by Chicora Foundation. As a result of that work, no sites were found in the 1.0 mile APE.

In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. Marion County has not received a comprehensive county survey, so no structures were found in the APE.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey was conducted from September 12-15, 2005 by Ms. Julie Poppell and Mr. Doug Sane under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley. The architectural survey of the project APE was conducted at the same time. Report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from September 20-21, 2005.

This report details the investigation of the project area undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the results of that investigation.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE MULLINS C&D LANDFILL

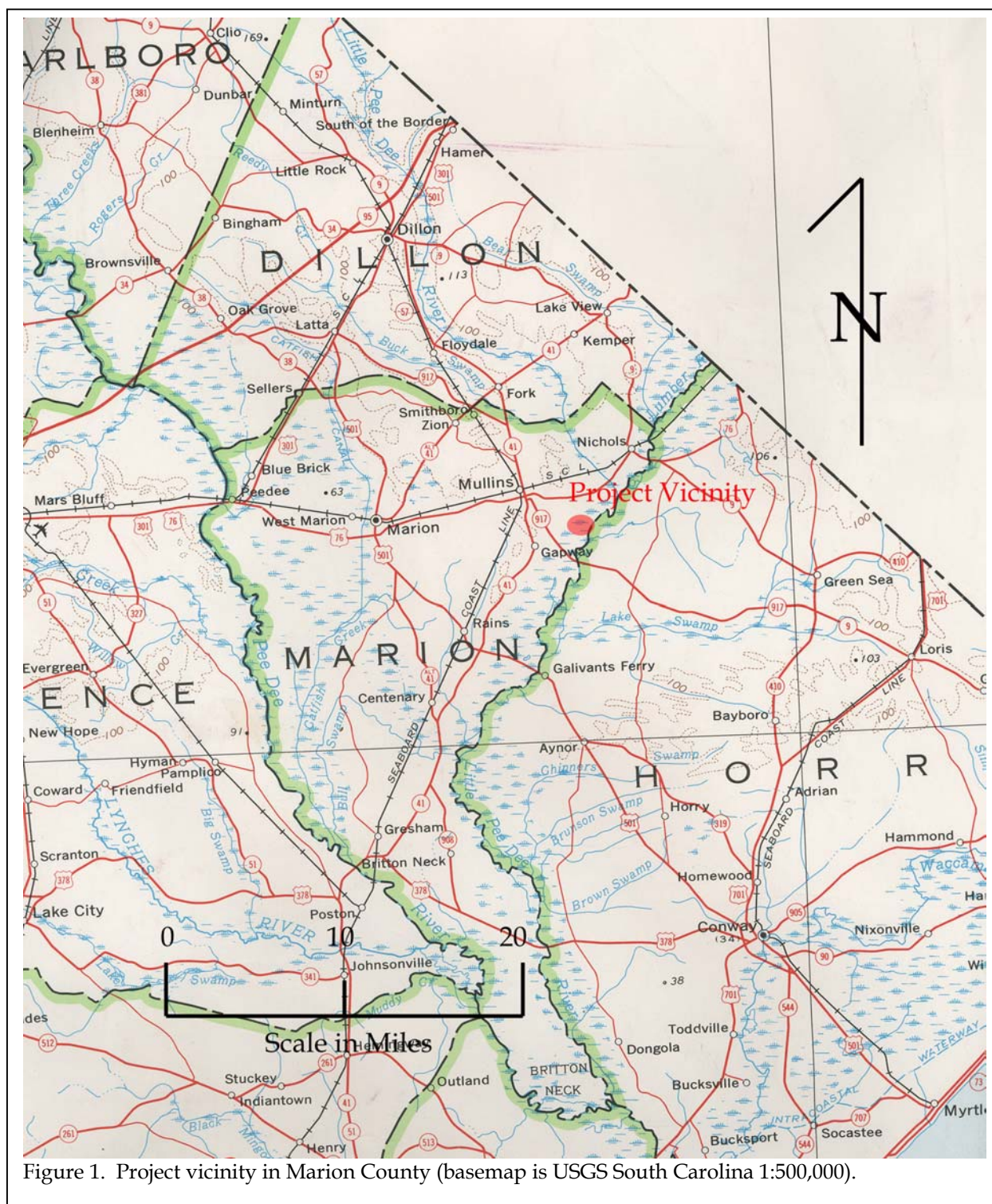


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Marion County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

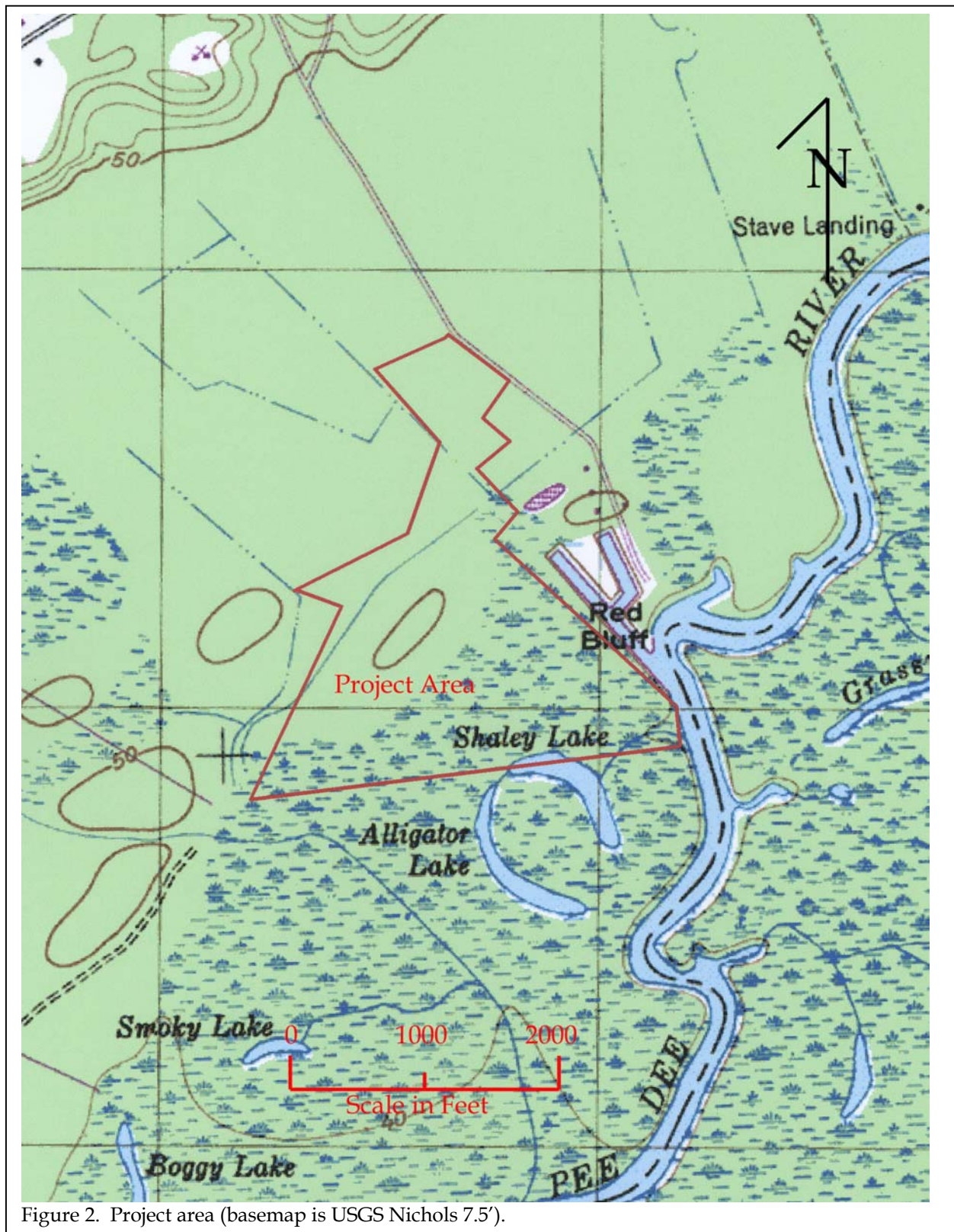


Figure 2. Project area (basemap is USGS Nichols 7.5').

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

Marion County is located in the lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina, south of the fall line. The county is bounded to the north by Dillon County, to the east by Horry County, to the south by Georgetown County, to the southwest by Williamsburg County and is divided from Florence County to the west by the Great Pee Dee River. The area is defined by gently rolling, sandy topography. Elevations range from about 20 feet to about 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Pitts 1980).

The project area is low and flat with elevations staying at about 50 feet AMSL. This has caused much of the area to be frequently flooded. Several permanent wetlands also are located on the tract.

Most of the tract is bounded by a mixed pine and hardwood forest, however a small portion of the northeast edge borders Red Bluff Road. One drainage ditch is located through the center of the tract and because of rain during the survey, much of the tract remained wet.

Climate

Marion County has a subtropical climate with warm summers, mild winters, and plenty precipitation (Pitts 1980). Rainfall averages about 45

inches per year with the summer months producing scattered thunderstorms.

Summers in Marion tend to stay around 90°F while winters are mild with temperatures averaging 47°F.

Geology and Soils

The parent soil materials of Marion County are marine or fluvial deposits. These deposits have varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay. There are five terrace formations in the county that were deposited and formed during the Pleistocene or glacial epoch. These are the Sunderland, the Wicomico, the Penholoway, the Talbot, and the Pamlico Formations.

The survey area is characterized by three soil series including Johnston Association soils, Centenary sands and Cantey loams.



Figure 3. View of a dense understory of pines and hardwoods.



Figure 4. View of the Pee Dee River near the southeast portion of the tract.

Johnston soils were found almost throughout the entire upland area of the tract (about 35 acres). These very poorly drained soils have an A horizon of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of close to 3 feet. These soils tend to occur along rivers and in this case, the Little Pee Dee River.

Centenary and Cantey soils are only found in small areas within the tract. Centenary soils are moderately well-drained with an Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand to a depth of 0.8 foot over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand to 2.0 feet in depth.

Cantey loams are poorly drained with an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loam to a depth of 0.5 foot over a gray (10YR5/1) clay to a depth of 1.3 feet.

Apparently, the well drained areas were not considered as agriculturally productive as swamplands. In the 1820s Mills (1972[1826]) noted:

the swamp lands, which are of considerable extent here, are composed of the richest soil. The uplands are sandy, bottomed on clay. The products cultivated are

cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes The value of lands is in the ratio of their productive qualities. While the swamp lands reclaimed and secured from freshets will bring 50 dollars and acre; the oak and hickory lands 15 dollars an acre; the pine lands will scarcely sell for 1 dollar per acre (Mills 1972

[1826]:623).

Floristics

The project area is situated in the Coastal Plain which is characterized by longleaf pine, turkey oak, and wire grass. Mills (1972[1826]) comments:

The long leafed pine is most abundant of the forest trees; next the cypress, various kinds of oak, the hickory, tupelo, &c. Of fruit trees the peach, apple, pear, plum, &c are common The pine and cypress are made most use for building, but good clay is found in various places, suitable to make brick (Mills 1972 [1826]: 624-5).

Cypress and cedar, while important in the past, are no longer significant due to exploitation by logging operations.

Although not as agriculturally productive as other parts of the state, wildlife is abundant. The Pee Dee basin is a major flyway and migratory birds, particularly mallard and black

duck, are attracted to the region in great numbers.
Mills (1972[1826]) observed that:

The shad and herring, in season,
are caught in great abundance in
this district; as also the sturgeon.
The indigenous fish are trout,
bream, perch, cat-fish, &c. the
game are deer, wild turkeys,
ducks, wild pigeons, geese,
besides the common birds of the
country (Mills 1972[1826]:626).

As previously mentioned, the tract
primarily contained areas of mixed pines and
hardwoods and wetlands, although some areas of
hardwoods were found near the wetlands.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

Previous Research

Relatively little work has been performed in Marion County. Derting et al. (1991) shows only 22 surveys within the county. Almost all of the surveys represent compliance reports (for example Bolen 1990 and Caballero 1985). None of these surveys appear to have been performed near the current survey area.

One additional survey for a landfill was performed in Brittons Neck, south of the current survey area. This survey, however, failed to produce any archaeological sites (Trinkley and Southerland 2002).

Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for South Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's *Formative Cultures* (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as Sassaman et al. 1990 and Goodyear and Hanson 1989). Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic and by Anderson et al. (1992) for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study areas. For those desiring a more general synthesis, perhaps the most readable and well balanced is that offered by Judith Bense (1994), *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I*. Figure 5 offers a generalized view of South Carolina's cultural periods.

Prehistory of the Region

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989: 36-38).

At least seven Paleoindian points have been found in the Marion County area, clustered along the Pee Dee and Little Pee Dee Rivers (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). This pattern of artifacts found along major river drainages has been interpreted by Michie to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the

			Regional Phases		
Dates	Period	Sub-Period	COASTAL	MIDDLE SAVANNAH VALLEY	CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
1715	HIST.	EARLY	Altamaha		Caraway
1650		LATE	Irene / Pee Dee	Rembert Hollywood	
1100	MISS.	EARLY	Savannah	Lawton Savannah	Dan River
		LATE	St. Catherines / Swift Creek		Pee Dee
800	WOODLAND				Uwharrie
A.D.			Wilmington	Sand Tempered Wilmington?	
B.C.		MIDDLE	Deptford	Deptford	Yadkin
300					
		EARLY	Refuge		Badin
1000	ARCHAIC		Thom's Creek Stallings		
2000		LATE	Savannah River Halifax		
3000					
		MIDDLE	Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanly		
5000					
8000		EARLY	Kirk Palmer		
10,000	PALEOINDIAN		Hardaway		
			Hardaway - Dalton		
12,000			Cumberland	Clovis	Simpson

Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the Marion County area. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay

pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, about 500 B.C. It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

The Protohistoric Period

The principal secondary sources for the Native Americans of South Carolina are Mooney (1894), Hodge (1910), and Swanton (1952). Despite considerable investigation of the recognized primary sources, little can be added to these earlier, rather sketch, accounts of the Pedee.

The history of the numerous small coastal Indian tribes after contact is poorly known. As Mooney noted, the coastal tribes:

were of but small importance politically; no sustained mission work was ever attempted among them, and there were but few literary men to take an interest in them. War, pestilence, whiskey

and systematic slave hunts had nearly exterminated the aboriginal occupants of the Carolinas before anybody had thought them of sufficient importance to ask who they were, how they lived, or what were their beliefs and opinions (Mooney 1894:6).

The Pedee are first mentioned in 1711 when they formed a small part of Colonel John Barnwell's force against the Tuscarora in North Carolina (Milling 1969:118). Mooney (1894:76-77) notes that their village, in 1715, was situated on the east bank of the Pee Dee, probably in the vicinity of Marion County. A military map dating from 1715 shows the Pedees to be about 38 miles down river from the "Saraus" (Saras) and about 80 miles up river from the Atlantic Ocean. This would place the Pedee very close to their location shown by DeBrahm on his 1757 map.

By 1716 the Pedees were in a region called Saukey (thought by Swanton to be what is today Socatee) which was mentioned as a possible trading post or "factory" site (McDowell 1955:80). Several months later, however, the Indian Trade Commissioners abandoned Suakey in favor of Uauenee (or Great Bluff, today known as Yauhannah). It was observed that:

1st, its Vicinity to our English Plantations, will afford us News from thence, at all Times, by Land, within three or four Days, at most; whereas Saukey (the appointed Place) is much more remote; 2ndly, that Saukey being only covered by the Peadea's is exposed to the Insults of the Charraws; 3rdly, that (besides the Interest it will be to us, in obliging the Wackamaws, a People of greater Consequence then the Pedeeas, by such a Settlement), Uauenee being contiguous to the Wackamaws,

the most populous of those two Nations: so on the other Hand, 'tis the best seated for a general Concourse and frequent (McDowell 1955:111).

This passage, while ambiguous, suggests that Saukey was situated further north, perhaps along the Pee Dee River, but it is unlikely that it was at Socatee as suggested by Swanton.

During the early eighteenth century, there was constant warfare between the southern and northern Indian groups, with a tremendous loss of life. An account in the British Public Records Office states:

Before the end of the said year [1716] we recovered the Charokees and Northward Indians after several Slaughters and Blood Sheddings, which has lessened their numbers and utterly Extirpating some little tribes as the Congarees, Santees, Seaweas, Pedees, Waxhaws and some Corsaboys, so that by Warr, Pestilence and Civill Warr amongst themselves, the Charokees may by computed reduces to about 10,000 souls & the Northern Indians to about 2500 Souls (quoted in Mills 1972[1826]:223-224).

While it is possible that the Pedee suffered a severe reduction in population, it is clear from the historic accounts that some of their number

survived. In February 1717 a Pedee, Tom West, came to Charleston to arrange a peace between the English and the Charraw (McDowell 1955:160,176). Apparently the peace was not formed, or at least was short lived (McDowell 1955:209). Late in 1717 the Pedee appealed to the English not to move the trading post from Uauenee to the Black River (McDowell 1955:208).

At least as early as the 1740s some of the Pedee had joined with the Catawba in an uneasy confederation (Mooney 1894:77), while the remaining Pedee were classified as "Settlement Indians," living among the English (McDowell 1958:85,166). Mooney reports that the Settlement Pedee joined in a variety of Anglo activities, even keeping black slaves (Mooney 1894:77). In 1752 the Catawba wrote Governor James Glen:

There are a great many Pedee

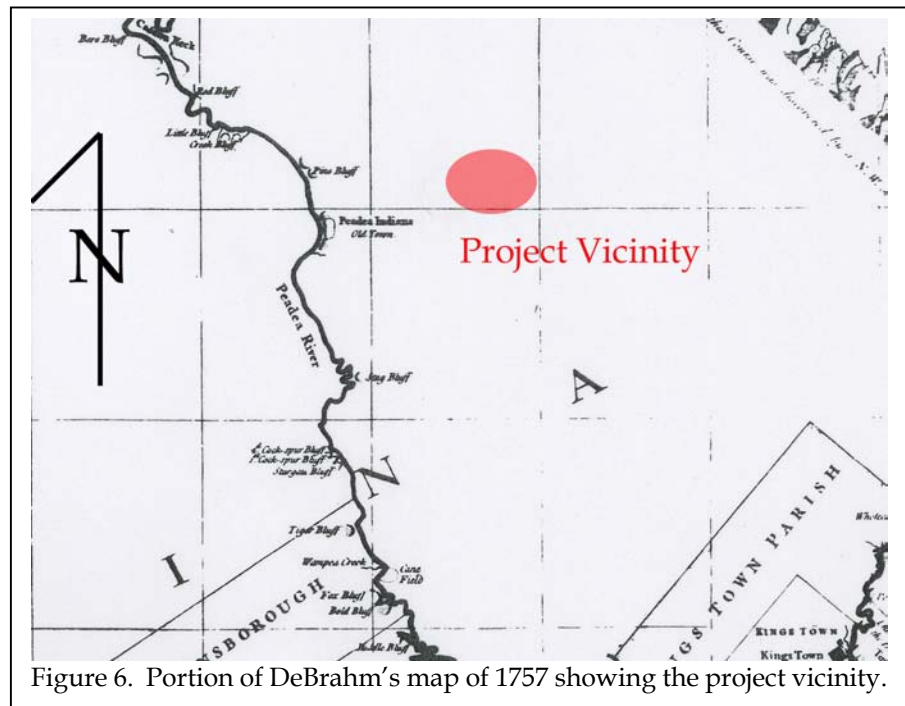


Figure 6. Portion of DeBrahm's map of 1757 showing the project vicinity.

Indians living in the Settlements that we want to come and settle amongst us. We desire you to send for them and advise them to this, and give them this String of Wampum in Token that we want

them to settle here, and will always live like Brothers with them. the Northern Indians want them all to settle with us, for as they are now at Peace they may be hunting in the Woods or straggling about killed by some of them except they join us and make but one Nation, which will be a great Addition of Strength to us (McDowell 1958:362).

While many of the remaining Pedee apparently joined the Catawba, it did not provide total protection. As late as 1753 the Northern Indians took at least one Pedee Indian slave during a "visit" to the Catawba area (McDowell 1958:388). In 1755 a Settlement Pedee was killed by the Notchee and Cherokee (Mooney 1894:77,84).

De Brahm's AMap of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia, A dated 1757 shows the "Peadea Indian Old Town" situated in Marlboro County (Figure 6). By the time of Mouzon's *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina* in 1775 no further evidence of the Pedee was shown.

The last mention of the Pedee comes from Ramsay's History of South Carolina:

Persons now living remember that there were about thirty Indians, a remnant of the Pedee and Cape Fear tribes that lived in the Parishes of St. Stephens and St. Johns. King John was their chief. There was another man among the same tribe who was called Prince. Governor Lyttleton give him a Commission of Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the two tribes, which superseded Johnny. The latter took umbrage at the promotion of the former and attempted to kill him. There were some shots exchanged, but

no mischief was done. All this remnant of these ancient tribes are now extinct except for one woman of a half-breed (Ramsay 1808:Appendix II).

Swanton was able to determine little more than this about the Pedee, observing that no words survived. In spite of this, he attributed the Pedee to the Siouan linguistic stock, probably on the basis of their frequent identification with other, supposedly Siouan, groups.

As of 1952, no archaeological sites attributable to the Pedee had been identified and Swanton observed, "no village names are known apart from the tribal name, which was sometimes applied to specific settlements" (Swanton 1952:97). The presumed protohistoric remains in this region were essentially identical (at least in gross sense) to those found elsewhere. They included small, triangular projectile points, often crudely made; complicated stamped pottery with motifs ranging from finely applied to crudely stamped; and diminutive ground stone celts. Protohistoric to historic Pedee villages, when found, are likely to be evidenced by a significant quantity of trade goods, including glass beads, copper bangles, guns or gun parts, tobacco pipes, iron hatchets and knives, and similar items.

At the present, however, at least on Pee Dee Indian Town has been identified (Steen et al. 1998). This town, site 38MA23 located west of Marion, South Carolina, encompasses about 36,400,000 square feet next to the Pee Dee River. While work is on going at this site, numerous artifacts of both the Pee Dee varieties and historic ceramics were found (Steen et al. 1998).

Historical Synopsis

The early history of Marion was only briefly presented by Mills:

Marion was settled about the same time with the adjoining districts, namely, about the year

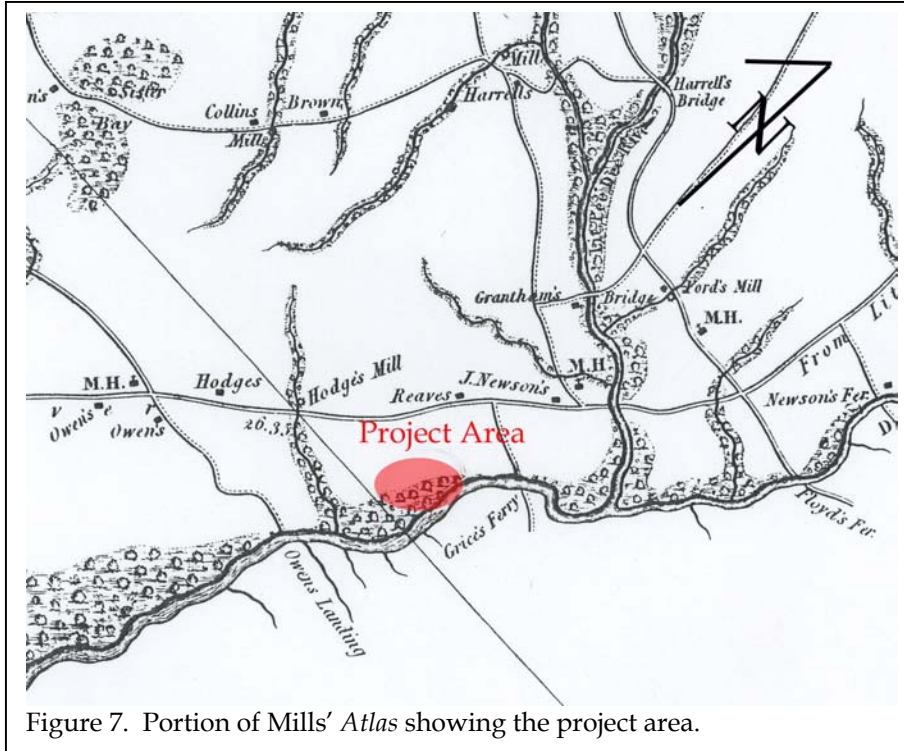


Figure 7. Portion of Mills' Atlas showing the project area.

1750; chiefly by Virginians. It was originally included in Craven County, then Liberty. The present name was given in honor of the brave Gen. Marion (Mills 1972[1826]:629).

Much of the early settlement in the area occurred in Kingstown Parish and Queensborough Parish. Kingstown is located near present day Conway and Queensborough is on the Great Pee Dee River (Wallace 1951:155).

During the American Revolution four notable engagements were fought in the region (although most of the action consisted of maneuvers and partisan activities). These include the capture of Snow Island by British troops in March of 1781, the engagement at Witherspoon's Ferry that same month, a skirmish at Black Creek, and the Lynches Creek Massacre (McColl n.d.). None of these, however, are in the immediate survey area.

By 1800 Marion's population was 6,914

with 2,155 (or 31%) being slaves. Twenty years later there were 6,652 whites, 3,463 (or 34%) slaves, and 86 free blacks (Mills 1972[1826]:623). Mills' Atlas (Figure 7) of 1825 shows no settlements immediately in the project area.

The Marion area saw little action during the Civil War. Sherman's troops passed to the northwest of Florence, leaving the Pee Dee region little worse for the experience. Like elsewhere in South Carolina the economy of Marion County was essentially destroyed after the war. Renting and

wage labor were the most common forms of black farm labor as late as 1884, although there were about 300 farms comprising 9,000 acres owned by blacks (compared to about 82,000 acres in 1000 farms owned by whites) (Anonymous 1884). Significantly, 90 flour or grist mills, 31 lumber mills, 22 turpentine stills, and one foundry/machine shop were in operation 20 years after the Civil War (Anonymous 1884).

At the end of the nineteenth century, tobacco became a growing concern and the first tobacco growers association was formed in 1895. Tobacco was referred to as "Our Nicotiana Tobacum -- Pearl of the Pee Dee." By the mid-1890s the average profit on an acre of tobacco was \$150 to \$200 an acre, which was well over the \$10 an acre provided by cotton. Today, Mullins is still the largest tobacco market in the state (Edgar 1988:369).

By the early twentieth century, Marion County was serviced by a well developed road system, along which rural settlements focused. A

series of agricultural ditches were also added

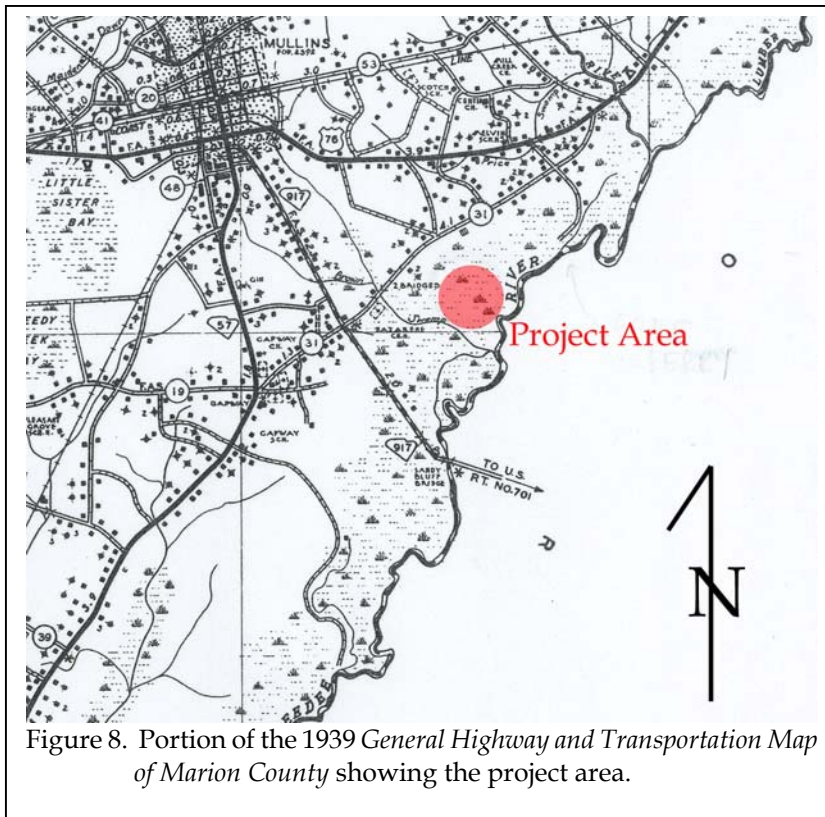


Figure 8. Portion of the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Marion County* showing the project area.

which is evidence by the ditch on the current survey tract.

The 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Marion County* (Figure 8) shows no structures in the survey area. In fact, the survey area is shown to be in swamp area.

RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS

Archaeological Field Methods and Findings

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along transects placed at 100 foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼ - inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot or until sterile subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered. A total number of 108 shovel tests were excavated along 22 transects.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. A series of 22 transects were established running primarily north to south through the center of the project area. Individual shovel tests were numbered to the east and west along these transects. The survey area was mostly wooded in

a mixed pine and hardwood forest. A dense understory was also present. As previously mentioned, no testing was performed in the wetland since it will not be used in the expansion.

Sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Analysis of collections would follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. However, the archaeological survey of the project area failed to identify any remains. This is most likely because of the low land and poorly drained soils.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 1.0 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950 and which retained their integrity. Those which have undergone such extensive modifications to preclude their eligibility were not recorded.

For each identified resource, an architectural survey form would be completed and at least two representative photographs would be taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The site forms for the resources identified during this study would then be submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

Site Evaluation and Findings

Archaeological sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is

made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by

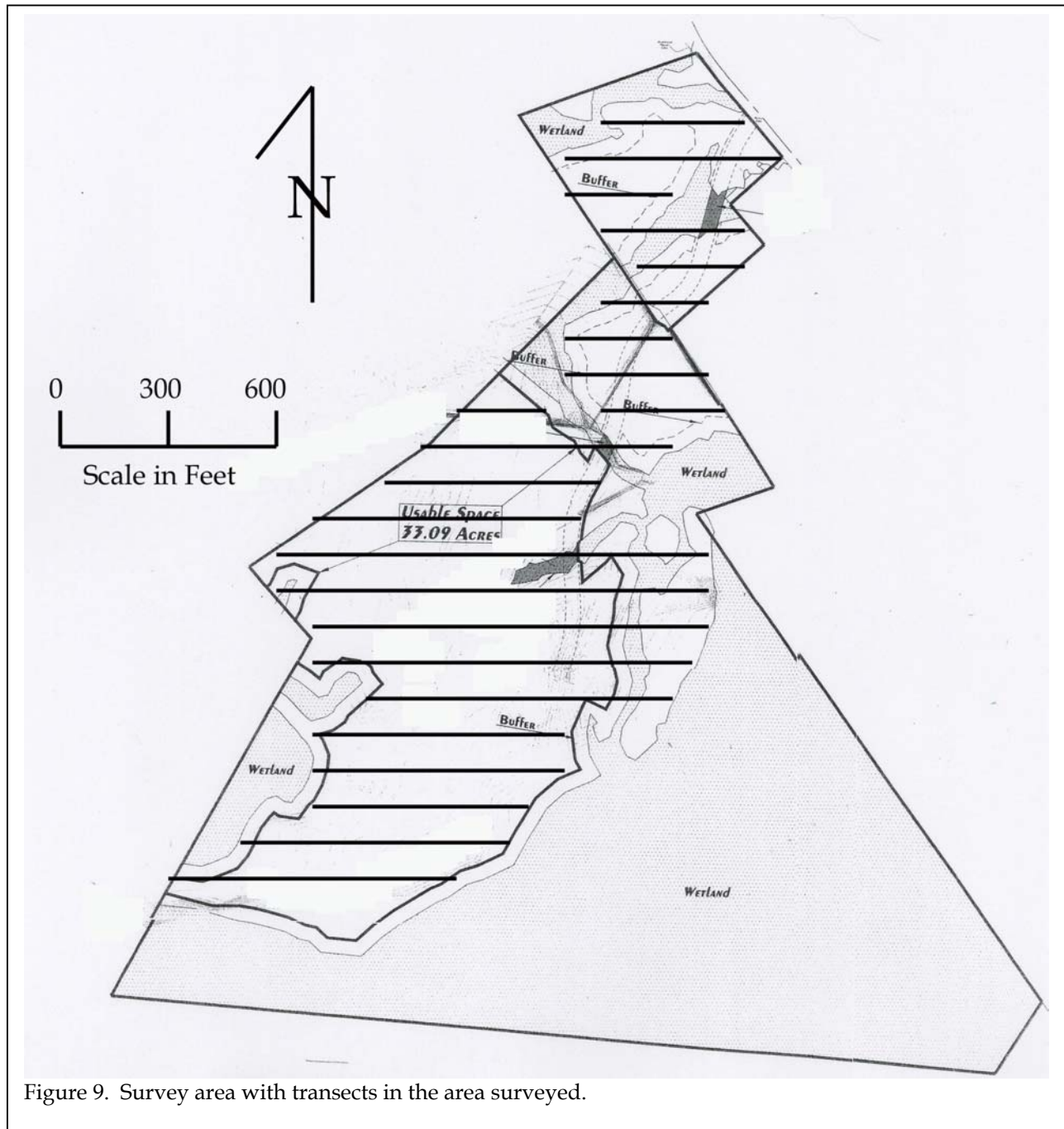


Figure 9. Survey area with transects in the area surveyed.

36CFR60.4, which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period,

components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.



Figure 10. View of the existing landfill, west of the survey area.

or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose



Figure 11. Shovel testing in the project area.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on each archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

The roads within 1.0 mile around the survey area were driven in order to locate any structure, object, or site that might be potentially eligible for the National Register. No such structures were found,

however one cemetery, the Mullins Cemetery, was found on the edge of the 1.0 mile APE.

The cemetery, which is reported to have the remains of Colonel William Sidney Mullins (1824-1878) for whom the town of Mullins is named for, has only about 15 headstones (Marion County Museum 1978). The cemetery dates from the late nineteenth century to mid twentieth century.

Further research would be needed to determine eligibility of the cemetery. However, the current project will have no effect on the cemetery given the distance and the buffer

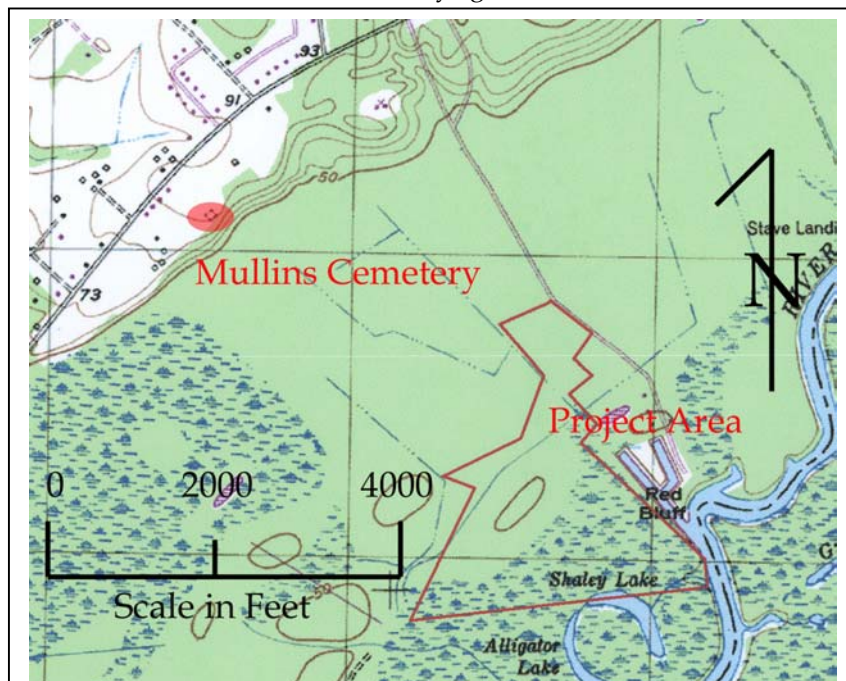


Figure 12. Topographic map showing location of Mullins Cemetery.



Figure 13. View of Mullins Cemetery.

between the tracts of dense woods.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a 113 acre tract (35 acres of upland) northeast Marion County, South Carolina. The tract is proposed for the use of a landfill and recycling center. This report, conducted for Mr. Britt Feldner of the Brigman Company, Inc., provides the results of that investigation and is intended to assist the company comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

The survey area consists of areas of dense mixed pines and hardwoods and wetlands. The archaeological survey, which included close interval shovel testing conducted at 100-foot intervals, revealed poorly drained soils and failed to uncover any archaeological sites.

The surrounding areas are still rural with only a few structures near the project area, none of which can be seen through the dense foliage. Nevertheless, an APE 1.0 mile around the project area was examined.

No structures were identified, however, the Mullins Cemetery is located just at the 1.0 mile APE. Additional research needs to be conducted to determine eligibility, however, the current project will have no significant impact on the cemetery.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the area during construction. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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